

BY RAIL, ^{Stage} Ocean LAKE, WAGHORN'S GUIDE

A letter from Maladi, on the lower Congo, announces that, on April 19 last, the railway bridge over the Inkisi affluents of the great river was completed and the first locomotive crossed the stream. Trains are now running daily to the Inkisi, a distance of 171 miles from the starting point at Matadi, and the last stage across on the way to Stanley Pool has been bridged. Twenty years earlier, lacking four days, Mr. Stanley, on his famous boat journey down the Congo, discovered the Inkisi. It was in that region of cataraacts that he found his greatest impediments, and it took him five months, from March 16 to Aug. 9, 1877, to cross the difficult region between Stanley Pool and Boma, fifty miles from the sea. Twenty years later, 171 miles of the journey he made is covered every day by travelers in a comfortable car and in eight to ten hours. Next year the railroad will be completed to Stanley Pool, and then the entire region where Stanley toiled for five months, and where his black comrades nearly starved to death, may be crossed almost without fatigue in the sunlight hours of one day. Elisee Reclus, the geographer, wrote a while ago that he was amazed whenever he contemplated the vast work done on the Congo in so short a time. That work extends to every part of the Congo basin, the second largest river system in the world. It is promoted by forty steamers and forty towboats, carried in small pieces on the heads of men around 235 miles of cataraacts and now affloat on 7,000 miles of upper Congo waterways, and that work, marred though it has been by many instances of the cruel and unjust treatment of natives by men who were not worthy of their trust, will be remembered in history as one of the great achievements of this century.

A writer in an English review says of Thackeray that "it is his weakness, his conspicuous weakness, to be concerned with trivial details to the neglect of principles." If this is a rash judgment it is still important, because it represents a generation in English literature which is too busy in criticizing its betters to produce anything worth consideration itself.

The England of the present day has not one writer who is even suspected of being worthy to rank with Thackeray. It is hard to tell why. Perhaps it is largely because of a contempt for the "trivial details" which Fielding and Thackeray, Scott and Dickens, knew how to use to make the perfect wholes of their pictures of human life. On second thought however, it seems that the failure of the creative faculty in literary England may be due to excessive use of the faculty of criticism. Criticism always depends on analysis—on pulling things to pieces. All great work is the exact opposite of that. It can come only from minds trained to the habit of constructiveness—of putting things together. So long as every frog in the English literary marsh thinks to grow into an ox by inflating his faculty for judging his betters, we are not likely to have another Thackeray. Fortunately, however, we have the old one with us yet in the immortal part of him.

ETHEREAL TELEGRAPHY.

The Marconi System To Be Tried Against That of Preece.

Perhaps the era of wireless telegraphy is not far distant and "luminiferous ether" will become the electrical conductor of thought. The process of Signor Guglielmo Marconi, who has devised a telegraph in which he utilizes the "electrostatic waves," and by which he has transmitted messages about two miles on Salisbury Plain, is to be tried against the system of A. N. Preece, C. A. F. R. S., engineer-in-chief of the home postoffice, who has been experimenting on the same lines since 1894, and who in 1893 sent wireless messages across the Bristol Channel, three miles. He has since transmitted messages five miles from the Isle of Arran to the mainland.

Last year the cable between the Island of Mull and Oban having been broken down for four days, 150 messages, one press message of 120 words, were transmitted by aerial telegraphy. An isolated wire, about a mile long, was laid along the ground on the mainland one end being put to "earth" in the sea, and the other in a highland burn. The ether was skinned the opposite coast of the Island of Mull, each of these parallel conductors becoming "primary" or "secondary" as used to send or receive messages. An alternating current was employed and the telegraphing signals of the Morse code could be read by ear in a telephone connected with the secondary circuit. Whatever may be the nature of these conducting waves, which Faraday characterized as a medium too subtle to be detected by our senses or even by our most delicate apparatus, and which Clerk Maxwell says induce nothing else than the luminiferous ether, which is the vehicle of light, earnest scientists are experimenting all along the line of development, extension mastery. It is possible that but a short time may elapse before all our present complicated and costly telegraphy and telephone apparatus may be relegated to "obsolescent desuetude," by the installation of ethereal telegraphy.

KEEPING YOUNG.

A woman of forty, in an old-fashioned gown, with badly dressed hair, looks pale, altogether, while her friend of fifty, in smart array, looks young in every movement. Some of the rules are: To stand and walk with the erect carriage of young womanhood, when sitting, to let the skirts sweep the floor gracefully, to keep the feet together or easily crossed, when at rest, instead of sitting "anyhow" and folding the hands over a wide lap.

AGRICULTURAL.

HOW TO GROW CELERY.

As a celery grower of fifteen years' experience, says a writer in *American Gardening*, I may be able to give my brother truckers a few practical hints that would give them good returns for money invested.

You may say, "Yes, but it requires experience to raise good marketable celery, and this involves time, labor and expense." Years ago, before the advent of the self-blanching sorts, I will admit that this was in a measure true, but since the introduction of the Golden Self-Blanching, White Plume, and Giant Pascal (and right here I would say there are no better sorts), it requires but little more experience to grow a good crop of celery than it does to produce one of cabbage or beet. First begin properly by buying seed of some reliable seedman. Now select a plot of fine loamy soil, if black, all the better. Spade this to a depth of at least one foot, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, then with a steel-toothed rake level off smoothly, and lay out beds two feet wide, but do not raise them more than can be helped. If the ground is not very rich, now is the time to make it so by applying some good brand of superphosphate, say a peck to each rod of bed, this must be raked in to a depth of five or six inches, then again carefully rake the beds lengthwise. This done, draw marks crosswise, these must be very shallow, and eight inches apart; seed may now be sown quite thickly, and covered by sifting fine earth over it so as just to hide the seeds. Rake down either with light roller or otherwise. As celery seed requires a long time to germinate, the beds must be sprinkled once a day if the weather be dry. If this preliminary work has been well done, in about three weeks you will have a fine bed of plants, which may be thinned to about one inch apart in the row.

All the attention now required will be to keep the beds free from weeds, and give water when dry until about the first of July, when the plants should be removed to the field. A reclaimed swamp muck is undoubtedly the best and most natural ground on which to grow celery. Should be well drained and made very rich, and be well fitted. The rows should be made four feet apart, and it is well to sink the rows an inch or two. Holes for receiving the plants should be made six or eight inches apart with a dibble. The plants should be set firmly with the roots in the hole, and the feet; the plants must be watered until established. Nothing more need be done for six weeks, except to keep all well cultivated and free from weeds; by the time the plants will have attained about one foot of growth, and banking must begin. This branch of celery culture has until recently been a slow and tedious operation. The push extruder now used by all progressive growers; this is a simple little tool and easily made by any one in a few minutes. Take a board six inches wide, fifteen inches long, and divide it into four equal parts, bore a hole in the center and insert a handle (a rake handle is just the thing), sloping back at a convenient angle, now brace the handle with a push scraper. It now requires two men with "push scrapers" one each side of row, the earth should be pushed gently against the plants, this makes a banking of about six inches, and gets no more dirt in the hearts than the old time handling, and is much more expeditious; besides, the plants are in better shape for banking proper, which can be done with hoe or spade, as the operator may see fit. The earth should be drawn nearly to the top of plants, and if the self-blanching sorts have been used, this will be the banking required, and in about three weeks there will be a fine crop of celery.

THE STOCK SHOULD BE INCLUDED.

Few facts are better known than that there is great loss of health and life by the use of impure drinking water. If a malignant form of fever makes its appearance the water supply is one of the first things examined when looking for the cause. The dangers from water contamination are so great and the results so disastrous that the reading public are beginning to take a lively interest in the matter as far as personal safety is concerned. This is one of the few cases where more care is bestowed upon the hygiene of the family than upon the stock.

Much is said and written regarding proper rations for horses, cattle, hogs, and hens; but who has heard of a "well balanced ration" for a child or a nursing mother? We hear much regarding the ventilation of hen roost and cow barn; but who knows how many cubic feet of fresh air is required each night by a family of five? Every horseman knows that a colt is almost certain to be inferior, worthless or lifeless, if its mother is compelled to do severe work before its birth; but how often does the mother of his children receive so much thought and consideration? No farmer would keep a team long if he should give them all the concentrated food they could eat and then use every means to keep them from eating more, especially during the cold months to be done. Even a "spring medicine" would not save them. But how many such cases of mother and child are there because the husband has insisted on eating "plenty of something fit to eat"? This list is long enough and had enough although it might be much extended.

The farmer drills through hundreds of feet of solid rock to procure a perfect supply of water for himself and family and leaves his cows to drink from a stagnant pond of filth, slime, and microbes. He then blames his wife for not making filth-edged butter, and curses his "luck" because of the large doctor bills and the expense of an occasional funeral.

The stock well is too often located in the barn-yard and contains sewerage and water. Sometimes decomposing animals are added to the mixture. No human being would take a draught of such a compound and expect to live. We expect our stock not only to live

but to thrive under such unnatural conditions. Such expectations are often disappointed. The use of impure water causes incalculable loss to our stock interests each year. One veterinarian reports the death of one hundred cattle on our western prairie, in a single summer, from drinking the water of a stagnant pond. No farmer can afford to allow his family or his stock to drink anything except absolutely pure water.

FEEDING CALVES FOR COWS.

When calves are intended to be grown for cows it is a great mistake to feed them so heavily as to increase the tendency to fatten. Often this can be seen at birth in the thick bull-like neck and heavy head. In such case it is best to fatten and sell to the butcher, no matter what stock may be its ancestry. But frequently also the calf which seems to be all right for a good milkier is fed so heavily and on such fattening food that its tendency for life to produce fat and beef rather than milk and butter is fully established. To grow a cow the calf should be kept as lean as possible, and the tendency to milk production has been fully established, good feeding with the best food will let the calf come into the world in the milk pail, where it will be most for the farmer's profit to have it.

WAR INDEMNITIES.

Immense Sums Exact by Victorious Nations.

Among the conditions upon which the Turkish government offered, a few weeks ago, after a victorious campaign, to make peace with Greece, was a requirement that the defeated country should pay an indemnity of ten million pounds.

The practice of exacting money from a conquered foe, is, in its present form, somewhat modern. In ancient times the victor despoiled the enemy he had overcome, sacked cities and carried away whatever of value he could carry away. Now he respects private property; but he makes the conquered nation pay the whole cost of the war. In either case the practice is analogous to that of civil courts, which assess costs upon the defeated party.

The four greatest wars of the last thirty-five years have all been followed by exactions of this kind. After Prussia defeated Austria in the "seven weeks' war" of 1866, she demanded of her adversary twenty million thalers, or about fifteen million dollars of our money, a modest sum, as indemnities go. She made similar exactions also from a states which allied themselves with Austria. This was in addition to territorial concessions.

Five years later France was defeated by Prussia and besides being compelled to give up the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, was forced to pay to her victorious enemy the enormous sum of five hundred million francs, or one thousand million dollars of our money. Payment was to be extended over four years, and German garrisons were to be retained in France until the whole was paid; but the splendid patriotism of the French people enabled the government to anticipate the payments, and the last German soldier left France in July, 1871.

Again Russia, after defeating Turkey in 1878, claimed, in addition to territorial concessions, a money indemnity of three hundred million rubles, or about six hundred million dollars. A considerable part of this amount Turkey still owes to Russia.

In like manner, Japan, following the example of European nations exacted from China in 1895 a war indemnity of more than one hundred million dollars, and millions more for surrendering her claim on the Liaotung peninsula. This was the satisfaction to the cession of the island of Formosa.

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HOUSEHOLD.

FOR WASHING THE HAIR.

It is one duty to take care of the hair and try to preserve a good suit of it, if she has been so fortunate as to be endowed with such.

Too frequent washing of the head, is almost as objectionable as infrequent, and wetting the hair at each combing is not good as it tends to make the hair brittle and dry.

The scalp requires washing; the frequency of which depends on the occupation, amount of perspiration, dirt, etc. In general, a shampooing every two to four weeks will suffice; in special cases much oftener.

One of the best manipulators we have in the city now uses a simple method in shampooing the hair. She makes a lather of ivory soap and rubs it on the scalp thoroughly, then manipulates by rubbing with her fingers, to and fro, and then rinses in warm water, and when perfectly dry brushes until it looks glossy and healthy.

She says she experimented with different lotions, and used castile soap, and other white soaps, but found them most too strong for the scalp, and that they did harm. But the vegetable matter in the ivory, seems to fit the requirements needed, and promotes a healthy condition.

A fine stimulant for the scalp is this: Boil one-half pound of yellow dock root in one and one-half pounds of water, strain and add one-quarter ounce powdered borax, one-quarter ounce salt, one-quarter ounce sweet oil, one-quarter pint rum and the juice of one red onion. Perfume with a little lavender; apply to the roots of the hair with a flannel.

There are some scalpals that have enough natural secretion, and by brushing night and morning it will suffice to carry it along the hair and keep it healthy, but writers recommend that the scalp—not the hair—should be anointed with bland oil, such as coconut or almond oil, or vaseline, if they lack the natural oil.

The heaviest, finest suits of hair of which I know, are cared for in this simple manner. They use the lather of ivory soap and wash twice a month, sometimes often in summer weather. I have used nothing else for years and find it perfectly reliable.—S.H.

FRAGMENTS.

Don't get in the habit of having the meals late, especially these busy days. If in a hurry slice the potatoes for boiling. Mash them if desired.

Fill the cracks in hard finished walls with thick alabaster. The latter is more beautiful for walls than paper, and there are many pretty tints. It can be put up with a white wash brush.

For a lamp screen, paint an old iron candle stick some pretty color, stick a palm fan in it and decorate to suit fancy. If your eyes are getting too dim to see the silvers in your hands, get a small handled magnifying glass and insert it in a small block of wood fixed for the purpose. An old wooden ink-stand is doing duty at one house.

Hang out the dusty carpets and let the hard winter wind whip them. When the flies get on the rub kerosene on the screen doors occasionally.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Lettuce Salad.—The materials consist of a small peeled onion, a large dish of lettuce with a few sprigs of pepper-grass and bits of celery. Put the onion, quartered, into the salad bowl, with four saltspoonsful of salt covered thickly with paprika; add four tablespoonsful of oil and one of vinegar. When these are blended add a piece of ice the size of an egg to help thicken the oil by chilling it, and the whole is stirred quickly for about five minutes until the mixture is like cream. Take out the ice after it has done its work and drop in the slightly torn lettuce, the pepper-grass and celery, and turn the leaves over with well oiled. Serve with wafters spread with Roquefort sprinkled with cayenne and heated in the oven.

Cottage Pudding.—Two eggs, one cup of milk, one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, three cups of flour in which has been sifted three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a little salt. Bake about forty minutes in a moderate oven.

Squash Pie.—Two cupsful of sifted squash, two beaten eggs, half a teaspoonful of vanilla, one cupful of sugar well-sifted, one-third of a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a little nutmeg, a very little ginger and a sprinkle of salt. Mix and slowly add two cupsful of milk. Bake in a single crust. When cold cover with whipped cream sweetened and flavored with a little vanilla, if desired.

Mother's Custard Pie.—To each beaten egg add one cupful of rich milk, one and one-half tablespoonsful of sugar, one-eighth teaspoonful of salt, and a little nutmeg. Bake in a deep plate lined with good crust. When it rises and is barely stiffened it is done. Too much baking takes away the creamy taste which should be in all custard pies. If eggs are scarce two may be used in place of three by using two cups of cold water, cornstarch, and a little of the milk. In that case heat one cupful of the milk and stir in the wet up cornstarch. Cool, mix all together, and proceed as before.

Frosted Currants.—Frosted currants are pretty to use for a centerpiece at a luncheon and to garnish Bavarian creams or corn starch and gelatine desserts. Select large, perfect bunches and dip them in the partly beaten white of an egg to which a little cold water has been added. Drain a moment, roll in powdered sugar, and lay them upon a sieve to dry.

Fish Balls.—One quart of potatoes, one pint of canned salmon, one beaten egg, salt and pepper to taste. Dip the hands in cold water to form the balls. Melt some butter and dip each in the melted butter. Place in a tin pan and put in the oven, instead of frying the usual way. When brown on the top turn them over.

Myra's Muffins.—One egg, one-third of a cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of

butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cup of milk, one and three-quarters cups of flour. Bake in small tins.

Rye Muffins.—One pint of rye, one pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoon of salt, one egg, one cup of milk.

Delicate Muffins.—One tablespoon of butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, less if preferred, two cups of pastry flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one with salt to taste, pour into molds, and when cold serve with cream and sugar.

Oatmeal Blanc Mange.—For oatmeal blanc mange wet two tablespoonfuls of oatmeal in cold water and stir into a scant quart of boiling water; season with salt to taste, pour into molds, and when cold serve with cream and sugar.

Or, the oatmeal may be made into a regular pudding by flavoring with strawberry and adding plenty of sugar while warm and the custard in molds and served with sweetened whipped cream or a flavored sauce.

WAR KITES IN ENGLAND.

THE GREAT POSSIBILITIES OF THEM IN WARFARE.

Captain Baden Powell, Military Expert, Tells What He Has Done With Them—He Is Still Working at Them.

The possibility of using kites for military purposes has attracted the attention of eminent aeronauts for a number of years, but the nearest approach to the solution of the problem has been made by Captain Baden-Powell, Scots Guards, who is also honorary secretary of the Aeronautical Society, says the London Daily Mail. To a representative of that paper Captain Baden-Powell recently gave some interesting particulars of his experiments.

"To begin almost at the beginning," he said, "there are a great many military objects which could be obtained by having an apparatus which will fly, or ascend high in the air, among them signalling, photography, and the raising of a man who, from his position, would be enabled to get a view of an enemy's country, and the disposition of his forces, and it was with this last idea that I commenced my experiments."

"Captives balloons have a great many disadvantages, the chief of which is their want of stability in a high wind. If the wind is blowing at anything over thirty miles an hour, a balloon becomes so unsteady as to render it useless for purposes of observation. Balloons are also difficult to carry about, and the supply of gas is a nuisance."

"I began to work with kites of various kinds, and after a number of failures I succeeded with a hexagonal structure of cambric, stretched on a bamboo frame six feet high, in lifting a man—not far, but far enough to prove that."

MY THEORIES WERE RIGHT. "Of course, my kite is not by any means perfect yet, but I am working on it, and as soon as time permits experiment will be carried out at Aldershot. I have been raised to a height of 100 feet with my kite, and have sent up and bags weighing nine stone to a height of 100 feet, and they were suspended nearly a whole day."

"Now, as to signalling, I have arranged a shutter apparatus, which, however, more applicable to naval purposes, and some very satisfactory experiments have been carried out by Captain Tupper, R. N., at Portsmouth. He reported so favorably to the Admiralty, that a continuance of the trials was ordered. Captain Tupper found that communication could be made between ships by floating kites from windward, and an American paper, in a most circumstantial account, said that a telephone wire had been laid between vessels by the same means. This has not been done, so far as I know, but it is quite possible."

"In the case of some experiments also in lighting explosives, with the idea that in war time a kite might be utilized to drop a high explosive over an enemy's fort or camp works. In this direction I have also been successful, and it has been found that by a system of buoying the governing cord with smaller kites at intervals an alarm of the dropping of strong can be got out, which, of course, means that distance from the objective point would not matter much."

WARNED.

A gentleman who spent last summer in the country with his family has two little boys, who one day wandered into a pasture in which a bull belonging to a neighboring farmer was grazing. Although no harm was done, the gentleman the next day received the following note from the owner of the bull:

"You better not let your little boys go into the pasture with my bull creature for he is not a amiable bull creature and he might do considerable damage if he set them twenty or thirty feet into the air. I don't think I am responsible for him not doing if he took a notion to. So please take notice and beware of the bull hereafter."

A WEATHER PROPHECY.

Scientist.—So you have followed the sea all your life. I presume you are a thorough meteorological prognosticator by this time.

Jack Tar.—A which?

A.—I mean you can easily foretell a sale, can't you?

Easy enough, sir. When you see the captain dancin' around an' yellin' out for orders at once, you can't jest but you can't mind that it's gon' to blow.

THEIR WAY.

Bighead.—Women are crowding men out of the professions nowadays. I say—Crowd on the right word. You may trust women for getting up close to the men.

THE ONLY FREE GIFT.

Noted Anarchist (in midst of violent harangue).—We come to day country to study your conditions, and yet do day offer us de very first d'ing? Vat, I say!

Voice (in the rear of the hall).—Soap.

THE NEW-FASHIONED GIRL.

She used to play The Maiden's Prayer, Steen hours a day, you know; And still she worships the pedals—but They make her cycle go.

AN UNHAPPY DUCHESS.

A Succession of Sorrows Was the Life of Cecily Nevill.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." It lay uneasily in Shakespeare's time, and before his time, if history tells the truth; probably it lies uneasily even now. But it wasn't only the actual head which wore a crown that was uneasy in time past; the head which came too near to wearing a crown had its own sorrows. The Wars of 1500 to 1504 saw a succession of nobility of England, though the plain people suffered little; and many well-born mothers mourned husbands and sons slain in the wars. But few of any of them had such a succession of sorrows as one who might have seemed born only to enjoy the days of her life—Cecily, wife of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, and leader of the White Rose.

Cecily Nevill was granddaughter of "Old John of Gaunt, time-honored Lancaster," and so great-granddaughter of King Edward III.; her father was Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmorland, her mother Joan Beaufort, the Duke of Lancaster's daughter. Cecily Nevill married Richard Plantagenet when she was about twenty years old, in 1419; and they had four sons and two daughters, Edward, Edmund, George, Richard, Anne, and Margaret. For fifteen years no especial sorrows reached her; her sons were strong, her husband was the principle subject in the kingdom.

But in 1455 the Wars of the Roses began with the bloody battle at St. Albans, on May 23, and the Earl of Stafford, the nephew of Duchess Cecily, was killed there. At Northampton, on July 10, 1460, her brother-in-law, Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, was killed; and the terrible fight at Wakefield on Dec. 30, 1460, robbed her at once of two nephews, a brother, a son, and a husband. In the battle fell Sir Thomas Nevill and Sir Edmund Beaufort, nephews, and her husband, Richard. Immediately after the battle her brother Ralph, Earl of Salisbury, was executed, and her son, Edmund, Earl of Rutland, only 12 years old, was murdered by John, Lord Clifford, in cold blood, in revenge for the death of his father in battle.

When sorrows came to Duchess Cecily, they did not come alone. Another nephew, Sir John Nevill, fell at Tewkesbury, March 29, 1471. Then came a breathing spell; but in 1469 Sir Henry Nevill was executed, and at Barnet, April 14, 1471, fell still other nephews—John Nevill, Marquis of Monaghan, and Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, famous as "the King Maker." On May 4, 1471, the battle of Tewkesbury was fought, and immediately afterward Edward, Prince of Wales, who, though a Lancastrian, had married the duchess's niece, the King Maker's daughter Anne, was murdered by her sons, the Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester. They kept the killing in the family, but it was killing just the same.

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In the case of some experiments also in lighting explosives, with the idea that in war time a kite might be utilized to drop a high explosive over an enemy's fort or camp works. In this direction I have also been successful, and it has been found that by a system of buoying the governing cord with smaller kites at intervals an alarm of the dropping of strong can be got out, which, of course, means that distance from the objective point would not matter much."

Except for a few small deaths, such as two husbands of hers, Catherine Nevill, and a grandson, John, Earl of Lincoln, and a grandson, Edward, Prince of Wales, the Duchess lost no more relatives and died peacefully in 1485. All but the Prince of Wales, of these four died by violence. Of her children, Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy was the only one who survived her. During the forty years, 1455-95, she had seen twenty-five of her relatives die by violence and three by disease.

But she herself did not rest even after death. When Henry VIII. destroyed the monasteries, the Collegiate Church of Fotheringhay was razed to the ground, and the bodies of Richard Plantagenet and Cecily Nevill, Dukes of York and Warwick, were exhumed and reinterred in their graves. They lay so for several years, until Elizabeth, their great-granddaughter, Queen of England, in her own right, caused them to be re-interred, with the solemnities befitting the funeral of two such distinguished persons.

So Cecily Nevill, mother of two Kings and grandmother of one King, having died at last found rest.

WHAT IS A NICE WOMAN.

A man said that his idea of a nice woman was one who was charmed with what he said and did not give a little attention to the things he did.

A nice woman is one who says good morning with a smile, and good-night with a blessing.

A nice woman is one who doesn't make you suffer at second-hand with her aches, nor expect you to think there is but one doctor in the world, and that he is the one.

A nice woman is one who is evenly pleased with the weather—that is, the temperature does not affect her temper, and when the skies rain water she does not shower tears and groans every where.

A nice woman is one who can eat what is set before her, wear the clothes she possesses, and do both with a smile

Seasonable !

Fly Paper Poison.
Sticky Fly Paper.
Insect Powder.

DISINFECTANTS :

Chloride of Lime, Phenyl Disinfectant, Little's Soluble Phenyl, Carbolic Acid, Cop-peras, &c., &c.

COOLING DRINKS :

Lime Juice, Root Beer, Ginger Beer (non alcoholic), and Toxque—the popular drink.

Just in.....

10 CROSS TOILET SOAP

.....See It.

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
in Stock.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1897.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. N. E. Davin is in town today. Harvesting is now general in this district.

The Moose Jaw public school will re-open on Monday.

Mr. Walter Scott, of the Regina Leader, was in town on Monday.

Mr. R. F. Chisholm of Prince Albert, has been appointed a crown prosecutor for Saskatchewan.

Mrs. Jno. Franks returned home from an extended visit to friends at Carberry and Brandon.

Mr. H. Ferguson, butcher is now occupying his new premises across the street from his old stand. See advt.

Montreal is preparing for a monster demonstration to welcome Sir Wilfrid Laurier home from Great Britain, where he has done so much to advance the interests of the Dominion.

Wm. F. Harris and wife, of Toronto, are the guest of Mr. Nathaniel Harris, of Marlborough. Mr. Harris is greatly taken up with the district and will spend some time with his friends here.

The Island Farmer contains the notice of the death of Mount Stewart, on the 29th ult., of Chas. Irwin Smallwood, in the thirty first year of his age. Deceased was a cousin of Mr. D. Smallwood, of Moose Jaw.

"Mike" O'Hara made quite a hit at the baseball tournament at the Brandon exhibition last week. In a seven innings game he struck out seventeen men and only once in the game did a man reach third and then only to die there. The score was 6 to 0.

All Presbyterians will rejoice to hear that the long looked for new book of praise for the church in Canada is now out. The hymnal committee found it necessary to take out a copyright, and this occasioned considerable delay; but the book will now be distributed throughout Canada in about two weeks time.

The Calgary correspondent to a Winnipeg paper states that Mr. Jas. H. Ross, M.L.A., held a conference with the council this week as to granting a sum for the relief of those who sustained serious loss by the recent floods. An appropriation will be made to a small number of the most extreme cases. The correspondent also says that the Bow River bridge is to be repaired before winter, the Government assuming its legitimate share of the cost.

A strike took place in the coal mines at Lethbridge last week which threatens to be of some length, as the Company do not feel inclined to accede to the demands of the men, as the increase demanded amounts to something like 37 per cent. over the present rate paid. The horses have been taken up out of the mine and a number of men have gone out to work on the Crow's Nest road. At a meeting of the miners it was decided not to go to work until their terms were not agreed to.

The Calgary Herald states:—Asst. Commissioner McTear, of the N. W. M. P., passed through last night with six men for the Klondyke. Sergt. Richards was on the platform at Medicine Hat when the train pulled in and he received orders to join the contingent and accompany them. He had not time to return to barracks, but in five minutes was ready and on board. Twenty more recruits follow on Saturday and 35 others on the next Saturday. The Asst. Commissioner will organize the police posts through out the country.

Remember Gould next week.—Advt.

Mrs. Henry Bate left on Friday last to spend a few months with friends in the east.

Mr. R. G. Martin arrived home this morning from his two week's vacation at Brandon.

About 200 men are at work at ballasting and preparing the main line of the C.P.R. between Rat Portage and Winnipeg for the fall rush.

Guilty or not guilty? said the judge to an Irishman, brought before him for trial. How can I tell, yer Honor, till I hear the evidence? replied the Irishman.

Mr. Geo. Sharman, late of Athens, Ont., and recently of Moose Jaw, was in town on Friday en route to Yorkton to take charge of the public school there.—Regina Leader.

The body of the late Wallace McLeod, who died on the way home from Rossland, came over on the steamer Tuesday evening, and was forwarded to Charlottetown.—Island Farmer.

The vacancy created in the Council of the North West Pharmaceutical Association, caused by the departure to British Columbia of W. G. Pottingell, of Regina, has been filled by selection of A. D. Ferguson, of Wolsley.

The benefits of the Crown's Nest Pass construction is already being manifest in Moose Jaw. Last week Messrs. Robinson & Hamilton shipped west a half ton of butter and this week quotations are asked for a car load of potatoes.

This week we had the pleasure of seeing a sample of the wonderful Klondyke gold, which was sent to Mr. John Franks of the C.P.R., by a friend. The nugget was about the size of a grape and was quite heavy being almost pure gold.

Miss Rothwell, daughter of School Inspector Rothwell, arrived from Regina yesterday, en route to Gainsboro, Assa., to resume her duties as teacher of the public school at that place. Miss Rothwell continues her journey south this evening.

Mr. W. J. Gould, the well known photographer, will arrive from the west to-morrow and on Monday will open up his studio. Mr. Gould will remain for some ten days only and will finish all photos before leaving. He guarantees finest photo work in platinum or artistic finished photos. See advt. in another column.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Robinson paid Moose Jaw a flying visit this week, having stopped off for two days while en route home to Toronto, after a brief sojourn in Uncle Sam's territory. Mr. Robinson reports having had a splendid time while in the south, but nevertheless returns home a better Canadian than ever. He will again visit Moose Jaw in about two months time.

On Tuesday champion Jack McCulloch received from the secretary of the World's Skating Association, Stockholm, Sweden, the medal for McCulloch, representing the championship of the world. The medal is two inches across and an eighth of an inch thick, 22 carat gold. The design is pretty. Besides bearing the date on which the championship was won, February 27th, 1897, the medal has a Latin inscription: "Let him who hath won the palm bear it." The champion is a brother to Dr. McCulloch, of Moose Jaw.

Taking the Dominion as a whole, the prospects for this year's crops are decidedly favorable. With regard to some of the provinces it is yet too early to make a forecast that may be considered reliable, while of others it may be made with considerable confidence. The late and cold spring which prevailed in all the eastern Provinces delayed seeding and made it later than usual. In consequence of this harvesting may be late, and probably will be so in the Maritime Provinces especially.—Farmers' Advocate.

MARRIAGES.

McLeod-Jones.—At Vernon, B.C., on July 26th, by the Rev. P. Williams, Ontonabee Anglican Church priest, Henry McLeod to Isabel Jones, formerly of Moose Jaw.

DEATHS.

McCulloch.—At Moose Jaw, on Tuesday, Aug. 10th, a young infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. McCulloch.

McDonald.—At Moose Jaw, on Friday, Aug. 6th, Walter Allan, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McDonald.

FOUND.—At Moose Jaw, on Saturday, Aug. 7th, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Found.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

Mr. R. H. Williams, proprietor of the Glasgow House, Regina, was in town on Monday.

Miss Sophia Miller, Mr. Jas. Miller and Mrs. Thos. Miller left for Regina on Wednesday evening's delayed train.

Mr. W. C. Lusk, photographer, has returned to Regina, but will again visit Moose Jaw in about two weeks' time.

Mr. J. H. Ross, M.L.A., passed through last Saturday evening en route home to Regina from Calgary and Macleod. Premier Haultain passed through the following evening.

Since writing the local item of last week in regard to the ferris wheel, we have been informed that it was erected without the sanction of the owner, who has authorized E. Simpson & Co. to remove and store same.

F. Lemoine, of Montreal, the lowest tender for the Edmonton bridge work, has been awarded the contract by the Minister of Public Works. The figure is \$36,500 and the work will have to be completed by the middle of November.

The Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have declared a dividend of two per cent. on preference and one and a half per cent. on common stock for the half year ending June 30th last, payable first October.

The ignorance of old country people of American geography is well demonstrated by the address on a letter which Mayor Thompson, Owen Sound, received last week. Here is the address: "The Lord Mayor of Ontario, Owen Sound, Canada, U.S.A."

The Rev. W. Watson, of Moose Jaw, will hold divine service at the school house, Westview, Sunday morning, August 15th, at 10 o'clock; afternoon service at Buffalo Lake (Barlee's) 3 o'clock; and St. John's church, Moose Jaw, Evensong, 7 o'clock.

Mr. J. G. Gordon, barrister, has located at Silverton, B.C., a young and flourishing town about fourteen miles up the lake from Skeena City. In a communication to THE TIMES Mr. Gordon says they have the same class of ore as that which made Sinton famous, and he predicts for the place a rapid and sure development.

It is said that the "wheat king" of the world belongs to Argentina. He is an Italian emigrant named Guzzano, and his broad acres are situated in the south of the province of Buenos Ayres. His crop occupies an area of 66,270 acres. He numbers his workmen by the thousand, and each one receives a certain share of the profits. When his season's crop is harvested he fills over 3000 railway trucks with the grain.

A report has been issued by the Federal Government giving a detailed list of subscribers to the India relief fund. The people of the several provinces contributed to the fund to the following extent: Ontario, \$51,827.73; Quebec, \$18,066.56; Nova Scotia, \$14,485.44; New Brunswick, \$11,755.45; Manitoba, \$20,803.14; British Columbia, \$5,287.68; Prince Edward Island, \$6,104.74; North West Territories, \$5,994.64.

Winnipeg Tribune: Last week the Parson's Produce Company of this city shipped 500 boxes of Manitoba creamery butter, containing 10,000 pounds, direct to the Klondyke. The butter was packed in what is known as the French butter package, a round tin box, lined with a vegetable parchment paper, with a rubber strip rolled in which renders absolutely air tight. The contents of each box is guaranteed to remain in perfect condition for at least two years.

Gen. Weyler is either a much maligned man, or he is the greatest butcher of modern times. The Cubans may not be ideal people in all or many respects, but they have made an heroic fight for political autonomy, and have on the whole conducted it with less barbarity than the Spaniards have displayed. The war is not yet over, and when the island is declared to be subjugated the chronic struggle will recommence unless better administration is granted to the people. Of this there is little hope, however. It is surprising that among a people so fanatical and fatalistic as the Cubans are, General Weyler should so long have escaped assassination. If any man ever labored to deserve it he has done so.—Ex.

A British Columbia exchange gives the following: No one line of industry is of greater benefit to a community than dairying, for it practically takes nothing out of the country; that is, a country can go on indefinitely yielding dairy products without becoming exhausted, for butter and cheese are little more than atmosphere products. The soil furnishes the plants on which dairy animals are fed. Ninety per cent. of what goes to make up butter and cheese comes out of the inexhaustible atmosphere. As illustrative of what can be done in the matter of dairy products from a small area, it may be added that the little kingdom of Denmark, which is about as large as Vancouver Island, ships to Great Britain alone about \$30,000,000 worth a year. Alberta could readily supply Australia with all it needs of these articles.

Miss Bessie Ostrander has returned home from an extended visit to friends in the east.

Insp. Rothwell, of Regina, paid his official visit to the rural schools of this district last week.

Rev. Mr. Cameron returned home from his three week's visit at Sinitulata on Friday morning last. Mrs. Cameron will extend her visit for a few days more.

We have heard of Kootenay gold, Lake of the Woods gold, Edmonton gold, Klondyke gold, etc., etc. We now want to hear of the gold that will come from this year's grain crop.

The employees of the Pacific Division of the C.P.R. have presented H. Abbott, late general superintendent, with a massive silver punch bowl and a pair of candlesticks and a purse of money. The presentation was suitably acknowledged by Mr. Abbott.

The Macleod Gazette states that Messrs. Haultain and Ross met a delegation from the executive committee of the Western Stock Growers' Association at Macleod, and discussed the various amendments to the Stock Ordinances that are being sought for by the Association.

Manitoba grain experts who have been inspecting the crops in that province estimate that the general average will be eighteen bushels to the acre, taking this estimate as reasonably accurate the total yield of the province will be 35,244,450 bushels, the estimated area under crop being 1,958,025 acres.

At Saltcoats on Monday of last week at the N.W.M.P. barracks, E. J. F. Kennedy of that town, who had voluntarily surrendered to the police, was tried for having attempted to murder one Moore, a work train conductor, by hitting him on the head with an axe. The evidence showed that Kennedy had considerable provocation. Moore was in Kennedy's house, after having been ordered out. Prisoner was committed to stand trial at the assizes, and was let go on bail.

Premier of Spain Assassinated.

Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister of Spain, was assassinated on Sunday at Santa Agueda by an anarchist. The murderer fired three shots, two of which struck the Premier in the head and the other in the chest. The wounded man lingered unconscious for two hours and died at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. His wife was but a short distance away when he fell. At the moment of the assassination he was waiting in the gallery of the bathing establishment for his wife, who was to join him for lunch. Suddenly the assassin, who had the appearance of an ordinary visitor, approached and fired at him point blank, one bullet passing through the body and coming out behind under the left shoulder, and the other two lodging in the head. He fell instantly and never recovered consciousness.

The assassin was arrested on the spot, but narrowly escaped being lynched at the hands of the attendants and waiters. The murder declares that he killed Senor Canovas "in accomplishment of a just vengeance" and that the deed is the outcome of a vast anarchist conspiracy.

WONDERFUL.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights—Itching, Burning Skin Disease Relieved in One Day.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from three to six nights. One application brings comfort. For blind and bleeding piles it is peerless. Also cures cancer, salt rheum, eczema, leather's itch and all eruptions of the skin. Relieves in a day. 35 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole.

A SUBTLE THIEF.

Kidney Troubles Steal on One Insidiously—A Slight Cold—Then Congestion—Then Inflammation—Then the Deadly Malady Bright's Disease—South American Kidney Cure is a Kidney Specific—It Relieves in Six Hours and Cures—Never Fails.

Mr. James McBrine, of Jamestown, Ont., says: "I believe South American Kidney Cure saved my life. I was so severely afflicted that my friends had to attend me daily to take the urine from me."

Mr. A. Williamson, Customs Officer, Kinross, Ont., writes: "I can highly recommend this specific as the greatest of boons to suffering humanity for all affections of the bladder and kidneys." Sold by W. W. Bole.

GOOD WOMAN—BAD HEART.

When Could the Life of a Loved One be More Uncertain Than When Attacked by Heart Disease?—If You Have a Hint of It Have Dr. Agnew's Cure For the Heart Always at Hand. It is the Only Remedy Which Can Relieve You in 30 Minutes and Cure you Permanently.

"This is to certify that my wife has been a sufferer from heart disease for over twenty years. After having tried doctors and remedies innumerable without benefit, I procured two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart and she has received more benefit from it than from all the doctors and all the cures used heretofore. I am pleased to certify to the excellence of this wonderful remedy."

ABRAHAM NICHOLS, "Peterson's", Smith Tp." Sold by W. W. Bole.

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGBORN'S GUIDE

Removed...

We have moved into our new premises on the opposite side of the street, where we have secured greater accommodation for our constantly increasing trade. We will always keep in stock the best of everything in our line, and our main object will be to please by prompt delivery and popular prices.

BINDER TWINE.

We have for sale the best American twine, viz: "The Crown Brand". This twine can't be beat for quality and low price—try it.

H. FERGUSON.

BUTCHER

Photography.

W. J. GOULD

Will be in Moose Jaw on Monday, August 14th and following 10 days when he will be pleased to take orders for photographs. Finest photos in platinum and artistic finish guaranteed. All work finished before leaving town for Regina.

WANTED.

I can pay ten dollars weekly to a lady of mature age, refinement and taste, to spend her time in good cause. T. H. LINSOTT, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED.

Teachers and other bright men for vacation or permanently, to edit for "Canadian Encyclopedia of the Country," in five royal quarto volumes. No delivering. Commission paid weekly. THE LINSOTT COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

STRAYED.

From my premises in October last, one sucking filly, heavy draught, brown with white strip on face and also one bay horse colt, white star on forehead, was running with dams about six miles south west of town last winter. Any information leading to their recovery will be thankfully received by the undersigned. F. W. GREEN, St.

AGENTS.

Second edition "Queen Victoria" explained. Jubilee edition on press. Best history of the Queen and the Victorian Era published. The only Canadian work accepted by Her Majesty. Sales unprecedented—knock the bottom out of all records. Canvassers scooping in money. Even boys and girls sell it fast. Big commission or straight weekly salary after trial trip. THE BRADLEY-GARRESON CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

TENDERS WANTED.

Separate tenders called for by the Moose Jaw Board of School Trustees for the completion of the first floor of the new part of the addition to the school house as follows: 1. Lathing, plastering, brickwork and blackboards. 2. Painting and varnishing. 3. All roadwork and finishing not otherwise specified in sections one and two. Tenders to be in by the 18th instant. Plans and specifications to be seen on application at the secretary's office. SEYMOUR GREEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of the North-West Irrigation Act, that the Executive Committee of the North-West Government has filed the memorial required by section 13A of the said Act, with the Agent of Dominion Lands at Regina, and has forwarded a copy thereof to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa. The applicant applies for the right to divert sufficient water from Three Coulees, a Branch of Thunder Creek, a Coulee, a Branch of Thunder Creek, on the road allowance between Section 14 in Township 19 and Section 22 in Township 15, Range 25, west of section 24 in Township 17, between sections 20 and 21, in Township 12, Range 25, west of section 7, in Township 17, west of section 22, in Township 18, Range 27, between sections 23 and 26 in Township 17, Range 28; and between sections 13 and 14 in Township 18, Range 28 and 29, all west of 2nd meridian respectively, and for the right to construct the necessary dams as shown by the memorial filed to create the reservoirs for the storage of water to be used for the said purposes.

JOHN A. REID, Clerk of the Executive Committee. Dated at Regina, Assa., 29th July, 1897.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF VALUABLE

Town Property.

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Honorable Mr. Justice Richardson, and under the authority of the power contained in a certain registered mortgage, made in pursuance of the Land Titles Act, 1894, and amendments thereto, which mortgage will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction, by Oswald B. Fry, auctioneer, at the Crown Hotel, in the town of Moose Jaw, on Saturday, the 14th day of September, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz: Lot number eighteen (18) & 19, block number one hundred and twenty four (124), in the town of Moose Jaw. Terms will be made known at time of sale. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

WM. GRAYSON, Vendor's Advocate, Moose Jaw, Assa. Dated at Moose Jaw, 12th August, 1897.

..August..

Cash Selling Mid-summer Sale

M. J. MacLEOD.

All summer goods must go! Prices will do it! Profits will be lost sight of during August to carry out this policy. Look out for daily special bargains!

BOOTS & SHOES.

These prices will clear them in "quick march"

18 pair ladies' Dongola tie shoes, good value at \$1.50; while they last, \$1.10

24 pair ladies' fine Dongola oxfords with or without tips, price \$1.75 this week, \$1.25

All lines in tan, oxblood, chocolate and canvas shoes are now going at..... Slaughtering Prices.

CLOTHING.

Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits! Big reductions made this week! Clearing out light summer coats and vests and straw hats at your own prices.

M. J. MacLEOD.

Eyes ..

Tested and Fitted Scientifically.....

I have now a new line of high grade tint and pebble glasses, in gold, gold filled, steel or nickel frames. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Also new stock of ladies' watches, chains and blouse sets. All kind of watches, clocks and jewelry repaired on short notice.

J. U. MUNN.

JNO. BELLAMY.

Furniture..... Baby Carriages..... Picture Frames..... Window Blinds..... Curtain Poles..... Etc., Etc.....

JNO. BELLAMY.

New : Tinsmith

.. SHOP ..

The undersigned wishes to inform the people of Moose Jaw and district that he has engaged the premises now occupied by Mr. H. Ferguson, and will on August 1st place in stock a complete line of tinware, granite ware, copper ware and all kinds of house furnishings and kitchen utensils. I will also carry a complete stock of stoves, and am now prepared to put in furnaces on the shortest notice. For the present I have opened up a tinsmith shop in the rear of the premises where repairs and job work will receive prompt attention. Give me a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.

G. K. SMITH.

Moose Jaw, July 23rd, 1897.